

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Page 12, paragraph 50, is amended as follows:**

**[0050]** For example, a beam that enters the integrator with a monopole pupil shape 28a (as shown in Fig. 2b) gets a dipole pupil shape 29a (as shown in Fig. 2e) on exiting the integrator, being mirror-symmetric with respect to axes MSA. A rotated dipole 28b (as shown in Fig. 2c) ends up as a form of quadrupole 29b (as shown in Fig. 2f). Similarly a rotated quadrupole is converted into an octopole. A slightly rotated quadrupole 28c (as shown in Fig. 2d) is converted into a quadrupole with poles that are extended over a wider angle 29c (as shown in Fig. 2g), but with a noticeably higher intensity in a center part of the resulting poles corresponding to the mirror-symmetric part of the pupil shape in 28c. Similarly, a slightly rotated dipole is converted into a dipole with poles extended over a wider angle. In summary, any incoming pupil is converted into a corresponding pupil shape that is mirror-symmetric with respect to the two axes MSA parallel to the side faces (boundary segments of the cross-section) of the integrator.

**Pages 12-13, paragraph 51, is amended as follows:**

**[0051]** Note that an integrator rod when made of quartz has a refractive index different from 1, so that Figure 2a does not correctly show the rays of radiation at the entrance and exit faces of the rod where refraction occurs. For a hollow waveguide, this refraction is obviously absent. However, for the purpose of this invention, this refraction is not relevant. In addition, the figures are drawn schematically and not to scale.